MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Monday, 15th June 1964.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Twelve of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER (SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA, B.A., B.L.) in the Chair.

Member sworn.

Sri R. S. HEGDE (Honnavar).

CONDOLENCE REFERENCE Re : THE DEMISE OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Sir, may I ask your permission today to perform a sorrowful and sacred duty of paying homage of this Assembly to the memory of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India and Leader of the Nation ? He passed away on the 27th of last month ; and the reaction all in the world over, not only in India, but outside, to his death, is an indication of the love, reverence, regard, respect and affection with which the world has looked upon him all these years. In fact, Sir, no person in recent history has received that amount of respect from all nations of the world. Even China admitted his greatness and expressed its sorrow over his passing away. We have lost a great leader so far as this country is concerned, a leader politically, socially and economically. As a great leader of thought, he was one of the leaders India has been producing from age to age. He is one of those whose memory will live for centuries and centuries and for thousands of years. It is a great loss to us.

Sir, his services to this great nation have been stupendous. He entered the political arena when he was very young, having come fresh from his college from England. He came under the influence of the greatest thinker of his day, Mahathma Gandhi, and influenced by him, he got into the political struggle. Prior to independence he was one of the most uncompromising fighters and his voice was heard during the struggle period not only in India but outside.

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA)

He was an inspiring force for the freedom of not only enslaved India, but of people of other nations, the world over. And we owe, as well as the world, a debt of gratitude to him for the way he whipped up our enthusiasm to realise the greatness of freedom and work for it. After we attained independence, he was naturally elected as our Prime Minister and during the last seventeen years of his office of Prime Ministership, he built up this nation. He believed in planning. I must remember now, though the father of planning was late Sir M. Visvesvaraya, who wrote a book on planning about 35 years ago, it was left to Pandit Nehru's duty and drive to make these plans successful. During the last 12½ years of planning, we have succeeded in putting up foundations for the economic development of this country. He was an indefatigable builder and an uncompromising fighter. Every minute of his life, he devoted himself to the building up of the economy of this country.

I had occasion to often go with him even during the times of election and otherwise, and the love he had for the masses is something unique. If one could watch him, the moment he saw a large number of people gathered anywhere, he could see a flash in his eye. He loved them. He had regard and respect for them. He always felt it his duty to be of service to them. He loved them and they loved him. It was a case of mutual affection for one another. I think there is hardly a leader anywhere today who can have that affection and love of the masses as Pandit Nehru had.

It was an experience to be with him during these many years and to go with him and move with him among the masses and we have lost that great man today. One of the biggest things he did for us is his concentrated effort to bring about unity in this country and national integration. His voice was heard day in and day out that we must unite together, build up this nation, and whatever our differences politically, to work together to bring about emotional integration of this great land, which has petty differences among its members. It was because of his insistence of his drive and of his appeal for unity that we have been able to, immediately after his death, elect a leader unanimously. It is because of the lesson which he taught us to be united that most of the political parties were anxious to see that the ruling party elected a leader without any dissension. It was an eye-opener to us, who were in Delhi to see the insistence of every political party to see a leader elected unanimously and without any difference. I may also submit that the whole world was watching our experiment at this hour of trial with democracy. I may tell you that reactions have been so good. Everybody was most surprised and also satisfied that this Indian nation, which was reputed to be, which was thought to be a nation with differences, even among the political parties could within a week of the death of the great leader elect a leader unanimously and carry on the work which the great man left to us to carry on. It is an indication of the fact that his work during all these years, fifty years

of continuous work of sacrifice and insistence on unity has borne fruit in the election of this leader. Therefore, Sir, by doing this much to the satisfaction of the entire world, we have discharged the debt of gratitude to the departed leader.

I may tell you, Sir, even as a leader, he was a democract. We have had many occasions when we could see how he felt, how he adjusted himself. I need not give instances or details. But I may tell you there were quite a few occasions when he differed with a large number of members of the party to which he belonged and which he built up. When he found that the common run of opinion was not consistent with what he held to be correct, he said—'I will bow to that opinion because it is a democratic decision'. On those occasions he showed himself to be a democrat of the first rank. He believed in democratic socialism. It is because of that, that under his able guidance and inspiration we have accepted democratic socialism as the goal for India. I am sure all democratic parties accept this and will work for this.

I may submit to you, Sir, that during all these years, of nearly thirty to thirty-five years, during which period we had occasion to go to him. there was not a single occasion when he showed any pettiness of mind or narrowness of approach. I remember his welcome to us at Simla when the first British delegation under Cripps visited us. I had led a delegation on behalf of the Mysore Congress to impress upon Gandhiji, the leaders and Working Committee Members that they had been neglecting the interests of the people of the States and that they were only thinking of the establishment of a democratic Government in British India. We went to him and the way in which he and late Maulana Azad welcomed us can never be forgotten. He just came to us, hugged us and asked, "Oh! Mysore what do you want?" and he took us to Maulana Azad and both of them said, "Do not be under the impression that we are neglecting the interests of the Indian States. We are as much interested in you as we are in the rest of India." I remember his saying that there is no line between what is British India and Indian States and that that is all one. He asked us to develop our strength and told us that they are with us and that there could be no independent India without the States being made fully democratic and independent. He told us, 'Be sure that we will stand by you in your struggle for responsible Government'. I can never forget that and we must be grateful to him for that.

One of his most unique features was his love for children. I had occasion to be in Delhi when his body was taken to the burning ghat and you must have seen the children weeping and crying hoarse "Chacha Nehru Amar Rahe" and people cried, "Nehruji Amar Rahe." His love for children was such.

Apart from the great work he did for us before and after Independence, the work he did for the country, for the world and for mankind will be written in letters of gold and he will be remembered as one of those who worked ceaselessly for world peace. I must submit that if any Noble Prize is to be given for peace, it is Panditji that deserves it.

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA)

It was he who incessantly tried to bring about mutual respect and mutual understanding between nations. During this century whenever the relations between nations were plagued by mutual jealousy, discord and suspicion, his was the one voice which was raised against these narrow considerations. At all times whenever he met people outside and inside, he pleaded for mutual understanding and world peace. He worked and died for that noble ideal which was left to him as a legacy by his master. I know and the world also knows that on certain occasions when war was almost imminent, it was his voice that prevailed and prevented it. Therefore, the world should be grateful to him for what he did. He was a great force for peace and understanding.

It is very difficult for some of us who have seen him at close quarters to speak what all we know about him. It is a great loss and everyone of us feels that a part of us has gone out of us. The whole nation feels it and the only way in which we can remember him is by working, toiling and sweating for those ideals which he has placed before us. He emancipated this country and built it up and pointed the way for peace and progress. The greatest homage we can pay to him is to live up to those ideals. It is a sacred duty to pay homage to this great son of India. Every Indian is proud that he was born with us and he worked for us and died working for us. Even the previous night he worked till twelve or one o'clock. In fact, that night he dictated several letters. Let us at least try to make his memory great and work along the path he has shown to us.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ (ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಪಂಡಿತ ಜವಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರೂರವರ ಸಂತಾಪ ಸೂಚಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜವಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರೂರವರು ಭಾರತದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ನಿರ್ಮಾಪಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ನವಚೇತನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಗ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ. ಅಂತಹವರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಅವರ ನಿಧನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂತಾಪಪಡುತ್ತಾ ನೊಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅದ್ಭುತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರು ಪರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದ್ಭುತಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಮಹಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಪರಕೀಯರ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಿಂದ ಆ ಶೃಂಖಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿದಂತಹ ಮಹಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಂತಹವರು. ಅವರ ನೀತಿ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವಂತಹ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿತು. ಅವರು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮರು ಎಂದು ಜನ ಆಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತಹವರು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮರಂತೆ ಕಿರೀಟವನ್ನು ಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅವರು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ನಲವತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರ ಹೃದಯ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕಿರೀಟವನ್ನು ಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಹ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿದಾಯಕರಾದ ಅದ್ಭುತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಜನಿಸುವಂತಹ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅದ್ಭುತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಈ ದೇಶದ ನಲವತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರ ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಾಸು ಹೊಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಂತಹವರು. ಕೊನೆಯ ತನಕ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದುಡಿದಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು. ಇಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರು ಈಗ ತಾನೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಇವರು ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಂತಿ ದೂತರಾಗಿದ್ದಂತಹವರು. 'One of the noblest sons of the world' ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ

ಇವರು ಘನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಆಗಿದ್ದರು, ಇಂತಹ ಉನ್ನತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನಗಲಿ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾದುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನೆಹರೂರವರೇ ಅವರ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ರೂಪ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದ ಅವರ ಕನಸು ಇಂದು ನನಸಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಜೀವಮಾನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ದುಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಮಹಾ ನಾಯಕರು ಯಾರೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ನಲವತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದಂತಹ ಮಹಾ ನಾಯಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ನೆಹರೂರವರು ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಹೌಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ನಾನು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ ಒಂದು ಸುಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಎಷ್ಟು ಘನವಾದುದು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಗೌರವ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉನ್ನತವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅವರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಚಿರಸ್ಮರಣೀಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪಂಚಶೀಲವನ್ನು ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೇ ಸಾರಿಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆಯು ತತ್ವ ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿ. ಈ ಒಂದು ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೇ ಸಾರಿ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಆ ಒಂದು ತಾಟಸ್ಥ್ಯ ನೀತಿ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೇ ಒಂದು ಆದರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಶತ್ರುಗಳೆಂಬುವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಮಿತ್ರರೇ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದೇಶ ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೇ ಶಾಂತಿಧೂತ, ಶಾಂತಿಮಿತ್ರ, ಶಾಂತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸಾರಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ತಳಪಾಯದಮೇಲೆ ಜನಾಂಗಗಳು ಬಾಳಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಒಂದು ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೊನೆಯ ವಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಸಾರಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಅವರು ಈ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅನವಶ್ಯಕ. ಸಮಾಜವಾದದ ಮೇಲೆ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಹೆಬ್ಬಯಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವೀದಿವಸ ಈಡೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದೇ ಅವರಿಗೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ. ಇದೇ ನಾವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಗುರುದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ತಲೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಹಗಲಿರುಳು ದೇಶದ ವಿಚಾರವೊಂದನ್ನೇ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ, ಅವರು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸದಾ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ ಆ ಒಂದು ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಾವೀಗ ಈಡೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿ ದುಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವಿನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಹುರುಪಿನಿಂದ, ಹೊಸ ಬೆಳಕಿನಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬಾಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ನಾವು ಆ ದಿವಂಗತ ಮಹನೀಯರಿಗೆ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾರೆವು. ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮ ಚಿರಕಾಲ ಶಾಂತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಲೆಂದೂ, ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮ ಚಿರಾಯುವಾಗಲೆಂದು ಕೋರಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ಧಯ್ಯ ಕಾಶೀಮಠ (ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಭಾ ನಾಯಕರವರು ಪಂಡಿತ ಜವಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹ್ರೂ ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂತಾಪಸೂಚಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಭಾಗ್ಯರನು ತಾರೀಖು 27-5-1964ರ ಅಪರಾಹ್ನ ಇಹಲೋಕವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶ ದಿಗ್ಭ್ರಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿ, ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವೇ ಶೋಕಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿತು. ಈ ಮಹನೀಯನ ಪಾರ್ಥಿವ ದೇಹದ ಸ್ಮಶಾನಯಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಮೂಲೆ ಮೂಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜನಾಂಗವೂ ತನ್ನ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಿತು. ಈ ಮಹನೀಯ ಸಿರಿವಂತರ ಮನೆತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಸರ್ವಸ್ವವನ್ನೂ ಧಾರೆಯೆರೆದು ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿ, ಬೆಳೆಸಿದಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಗತಿಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇವರು ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ಸಂತಾಪ ಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸಿತು. ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾವ್ಯಾಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಮಹಾ ನಾಯಕರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಥ ವಿಪತ್ತು ಬಂದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಶಾಂತಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಭಾವನೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ ಕಾಶೀಮಠ)

ಯಿಂದಲೇ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ನಾನು ಡೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ 400 ರೈತರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ಆಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರು, ನೀವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಈ ಊರು, ಆರೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಛಳಿ ಯಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂದಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ, ಬಡವರು ವಾಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮನೆಗಳು ಹೇಗಿರುತ್ತವೆಂಬುದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ನೆಹರೂ ಇಂತಕ್ಕ ಮನೆ ಹೇಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೀವು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಆ ಜನರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವರ ಅಡಿಗೆಯ ಮನೆ ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರು. ಅಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಅಷ್ಟು ಬಡವರ ಪ್ರೇಮಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರೀದಿವಸ ಭೌತಿಕ ದೇಹದಿಂದ ಅಗಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮ ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಶಾಸ್ವತವಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇಶವು ಒಂದು ಸುಭದ್ರವಾದ ತಳಹದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಯಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಇತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾವೀದಿವಸ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಮನೆಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ಮಹನೀಯರ ಭಾವ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರಿಂದಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂಥ ಒಂದು ತಾಳ್ಮೆಯ ಗುಣ ಅಂಕುರಿಸಿ, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಭಗವಂತನು ಚಿರಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಈಯಲೆಂದು ಹಾರೈಸಿ, ನಭಾನಾಯಕರು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಬೆಂಬಲ ವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri V. S. PATIL (Belgaum-I).—Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by our Leader of the House to express our deep sorrow regarding the demise of our greatest leader of the present age. We have the greatest love for him and he loved us all. He never made a distinction so far as his love is concerned between his own partymen or members of the opposite side, males, females, children or anybody. He loved the whole country and the whole Indian people as his own children. I have never heard or read or experienced any human being with such great love for all mankind. He not only loved us who are Indians, but he loved all the human races in the whole world. He tried his level best to emancipate all those countries, both in Asia and Africa, from the clutches of the colonial powers. He tried his level best to see that peace prevailed in the whole world, not only in India. When we were under great provocations, after we abtained independence, from some of our neighbouring contries, he tried to maintain peaceful relations. It is the standing example, Sir, of his efforts for peace, that he tried his level best to see that peace was maintained throughout the whole world. He had to suffer insult, sometimes humiliation, but still he never gave up his principle of peace and love. Even though China attacked us, he never hated the Chinese people. He loved them as our own brothers. That is the greatest thing which we can expect from such great people alone. Our country has achieved independence in the past but our experience is that, it was very difficult to maintain that independence or continue that independence. For that purpose, the greatest thing which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has done is to create unity among people. The moment the Chinese attacked our country from the north, he gave his call and the whole country stood as one man. That shows his greatness and his appeal to the people. The whole country including the Communist people stood as one man and such a great influence he had over the whole population in this country. It is no doubt a loss which can never

be made good, but at the same time we have to follow what he taught us and what he expected from us. According to me, his basic ideas were to consolidate our independence and to drive out poverty from our country and for that purpose he had kept one slogan or ideal before him and that is "*Aaram Haram Hai.*". So we should, one and all, try to see that the independence of our country is maintained and that the prestige of the country is enhanced in the world, not by conquering other countries but by maintaining peace throughout the whole world and we should see that our country becomes financially and economically strong and equal to other countries of the world. That appears to be the ideal which he has set before us and we must sink all our differences so far as the aims and objects of our nation's greatness are concerned. We must all work wholeheartedly for this great ideal.

With these words, I request you to pay our homage to the soul of our departed leader.

12-30 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—With deep sorrow and grief I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and the other Hon'ble Members.

The idol of the nation has vanished out of sight. So the nation weeps and mourns more bitterly than ever before. Other countries and people share the loss and also grieve. In brief the whole humanity feels bereft of a strong helping hand. From the land of mortals he has gone into the region of immortals and perhaps celestials to watch us and guide our steps aright from there. How he became the idol of one-seventh of human race and guide for all humanity is a facsinating study. By conscious, determined and dedicated selfless service, sheltering and nourishing the weak and liberating or helping to liberate those that are in shackles of bondage, encouraging the patriotic, marshalling the immense resources of this vast country in well thought-out planning and clear cut schemes, yet unmindful of the severe stress he was undergoing, he served and endeared himself to all collectively and each individually, making us feel that he was our own and that we were his own. A span of biblical longevity, be that of great activity, is a small unit in a nation's life; yet this is good enough to turn the tide of human endeavours to substantial success. The chorus of praise, and the expressions of gratitude from all in our own country and almost all the countries of the world reveal the variegated aspects of his genius and his achievements. But today we are also remembering his services as a legislator and a parliamentarian. He chose for us a republican form of Government, carried on the basis of parliamentary democracy. In this, unlike as in "dictatorships" there is entailed time-lag, workload, patience and humility of big dimensions. Jawaharlal Nehru was a devoted student of parliamentary democracy. He was an extraordinary parliamentarian. His leadership of the House was a model of perfection.

(MR. SPEAKER)

On the 6th May 1953 he said: "All of us are zealous of maintaining the dignity and the authority of this House and of the Speaker who represents this House. Indeed all of us are anxious to maintain the dignity and authority of both Houses which constitute Parliament. My colleague, the Law Minister, is as anxious as any of us to maintain that dignity and authority and it has been a matter of the greatest regret to him that any words of his should have led people to believe otherwise and further led to certain occurrences in both Houses which disturbed for a while the co-operative and friendly atmosphere which must of necessity prevail in both Houses of Parliament." On the 28th March 1957 adverting to the parliamentary democracy he said: "Surely there can be no higher responsibility or greater privilege than to be a member of this sovereign body, which is responsible for the fate of the vast number of human beings who live in this country. All of us, if not always, at any rate from time to time, must have felt this high sense of responsibility and destiny to which we had been called." He also further observed that "the system of parliamentary democracy embodies these principles of change and continuity. And it is up to those who function in this system, Members of the House and the numerous others who are part of this system, to increase the pace of change, to make it as fast as they like, subject to the principle of continuity. If continuity is broken we become rootless and the system of parliamentary democracy breaks down. Parliamentary democracy is a delicate plant and it is a measure of our own success that this plant has become sturdier during these last few years. Parliamentary democracy demands many virtues. It demands of course ability. It demands a certain devotion to work. But it demands also a large measure of co-operation, of self-discipline, of restraint. It is obvious that a House like this cannot perform any functions without a spirit of co-operation, without a large measure of restraint and self-discipline in each group. Our people have the spirit of democracy in them." The basic principle of our Legislatures was enunciated by him thus: "Parliamentary democracy naturally involves peaceful methods of action, peaceful acceptance of decisions taken and attempts to change them through peaceful ways again. It is no parliamentary democracy otherwise.

By his acts and actions inside the House as well as outside the House, he would demonstrate and inculcate the true conduct of a member of the august House. First and foremost was his sprightly personality permeated fully with robust optimism and complete confidence; this imparted to proceedings, a radiant atmosphere. Being a master of debate with fullness of the study of files he was ready to meet the Opposition in an elegant debate. He gave fullest opportunity to those who differed from the Government, to criticise the government, and having heard them with patience he was devastating in his reply. Of the Opposition in Parliament he said: "I believe in any Government whatever it might be, having stout critics, having an Opposition to face; without criticism,

people and governments become complacent. The whole parliamentary system of government is based on such criticism.". Yet he did not wound or insult any member, either of Opposition or ruling party. His forte was persuasion. By a single masterly stroke he placed on a high pedestal of independence the Legislature. Secretariat in Parliament enabling it to function free from the trammels of the executive Government. Under his leadership the work of Parliament was brought to the highest level ever achieved in our country. His rigid adherence to the rules and conventions governing the House has made him rush to the nearest seat when the Presiding Officer got on his legs. When the Presiding Officer stood up after he began to leave his seat or after he entered the House and was on his way to the Treasury Bench he adhered obediently to the rule that no member of the House should be on his legs when the Presiding Officer is addressing the House standing. He was ready in the House in right time and co-ordinated his heavy load of work without rendering it necessary for either of the Houses to distrub the even flow of the scheduled work by making them wait for him. His conduct during the debate of no confidence against his Government was a superb example of courtesy and patience. He did not withhold from the House any part of information available for the obvious reason that non-disclosure gives rise to wild surmises and discontent, while even inconvenient information disclosed draws even the opponent nearer and secures some support to mend the position. During his leadership, even during the most tragic circumstances, was there a secret session? With the rulings of the Presiding Officers or the decision of the House, he never grumbled or protested. He accepted the same cheerfully.

In short, in every possible way, he nourished the growth of democracy and enabled the role of parliamentary work.

We, as legislators have much to be thankful to him. As a Leader of the House in Parliament he has left behind a great legacy to his successors. Because he asserted that "we have faced difficult and grave problems and solved many of them but many remain to be solved." It is a sign of growth of this nation that not only do we solve problems but we create new problems to solve. It behoves us, his survivors to rededicate ourselves to continue the work of ruling the country in a true spirit of parliamentary democracy. This will be a fitting tribute to his memory. May his soul rest in peace.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister will now move the formal resolution, which I am sure will be accepted unanimously. After standing up in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of our beloved leader, the House will stand adjourned for the day to reassemble at 12·00 NOON on the 16th June.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Legislative Assembly records its feeling of profound sorrow at the passing away of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, who dedicated his life to emancipate the enslaved peoples throughout the world and strove to free the human race from the horrors of nuclear war. He was the beloved leader of the people of India whom he led in their

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA)

battle for freedom from foreign domination and whose voice was heard with respect by the mightiest nations of the world. His services to the Indian people have no parallel. He strove ceaselessly to rescue the millions from the depths of poverty and ignorance. He was a great parliamentarian who by his own conduct and precept sought to instil in everyone a deep respect for Parliamentary institutions and authorities and the rule of conduct and procedure. His memory will be cherished as that of a great emancipator who employed moral force in solving the problems of the civilised world. This Assembly expresses its firm resolve to strive for the ideals of progress and national unity, solidarity and prosperity to which he dedicated himself throughout his life."

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Legislative Assembly records its feeling of profound sorrow at the passing away of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, who dedicated his life to emancipate the enslaved peoples throughout the world and strove to free the human race from the horrors of nuclear war. He was the beloved leader of the people of India whom he led in their battle for freedom from foreign domination and whose voice was heard with respect by mightiest nations of the world. His services to the Indian people have no parallel. He strove ceaselessly to rescue the millions from the depths of poverty and ignorance. He was a great parliamentarian who by his own conduct and precept sought to instil in everyone a deep respect for Parliamentary institutions and authorities and the rule of conduct and procedure. His memory will be cherished as that of a great emancipator who employed moral force in solving the problems of the civilised world. This Assembly expresses its firm resolve to strive for the ideals of progress and national unity, solidarity and prosperity to which he dedicated himself throughout his life."

The Resolution was adopted unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER.—May I now request the Hon'ble Members to stand in silence for two minutes?

(The House stood in silence for two minutes.)

MR. SPEAKER.—The House will now stand adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 12 NOON.

The House adjourned at Forty-five Minutes past Twelve of the Clock to meet again at Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday, the 16th June 1964.

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